

Claudio

MONTEVERDI

Magnificat

Coro (SATB / SATB)
2 Violini, 4 Tromboni
o 4 Viole da gamba
o 3 Viole e Violoncello
e Basso continuo

ergänzt und herausgegeben von
reconstructed and edited by
David Blazey

Selva morale et spirituale
Urtext

Partitur / Full score



Carus 40.437

Vorwort

Monteverdis *Selva morale et spirituale* von 1641 ist die einzige Sammlung seiner geistlichen Musik, die während seiner Jahre in Venedig zum Druck gelangte. Sie stellt ein weites Kompendium von bemerkenswerter stilistischer und funktioneller Verschiedenheit dar und enthält Madrigale für Singstimmen mit und ohne Violinen, eine Messe im *stile antico*, *Concertato*-Sätze von Messen-Abschnitten, die als Alternativen zu den entsprechenden Abschnitten im *stile antico* benutzt werden können, großangelegte Psalmvertonungen sowohl in altem als auch in modernem Stil (letztere mit und ohne Instrumente), zwei *Magnificat* (das eine, hier vorliegende, für acht Stimmen mit Instrumenten, das andere, im Carus-Verlag unter der Bestellnummer CV 40.438 erschienen, für vier Stimmen und Basso continuo), Hymnen für Solostimmen mit Violinen und Motetten für verschiedene Kombinationen von Singstimmen und Instrumenten.

Diese Mannigfaltigkeit spiegelt die Vielfalt des venezianischen Musiklebens wider, für das Monteverdi Kirchenmusik und andere geistliche Musik komponierte: die Liturgie an San Marco, wo Monteverdi als *maestro di cappella* angestellt war, die kleiner angelegten Veranstaltungen von weniger bedeutenden venezianischen kirchlichen Einrichtungen und schließlich die *scuole* und häuslichen Unterhaltungen der gebildeten Aristokratie.

Die Kompositionsweise und der Umfang der prächtigen, vielstimmigen Psalm- und *Magnificat*-Vertonungen im *Concertato*-Stil scheinen nahezuzeigen, daß diese zur Aufführung an San Marco bestimmt waren, sehr wahrscheinlich an Feiertagen von außerordentlicher Bedeutung für das Kalendarium der herzoglichen Basilika. In mehreren dieser Werke werden Violinen und Posaunen als instrumentale Begleitinstrumente verwendet und damit Besetzungen erreicht, die in ihrem Umfang mit der der *Marienvesper* (1610) vergleichbar sind. Jedoch ist mit Ausnahme einiger Psalmen im alten Stil der vorherrschende Klang der *Selva-morale*-Psalmen insgesamt eher moderner. Dies wird in vielen Aspekten evident, nicht zuletzt in den mehr tonal konzipierten und kadenzbetonten Linien der *Concertato*-Schreibart.

Überaus wichtig ist die Abwechslung, die Monteverdi in der formalen Organisation seiner großangelegten Musik erreicht hat. Das *Magnificat* für acht Singstimmen und sechs Instrumente liefert dafür eine gute Illustration. In der *Vesper* von 1610 entfaltet sich das erste *Magnificat* (ebenfalls für Singstimmen und Instrumente) um einen stets präsenten *cantus firmus*, der aus dem gregorianischen *Magnificat*-Ton gebildet wird. Jeder Vers des *canticum* ist als eine selbständige „Nummer“ behandelt; alle zusammen werden sie durch den gemeinsamen Faden des *cantus firmus* zu einem Ganzen verbunden. Dreißig Jahre später, in der *Selva morale*, ist der *Magnificat*-Ton immer noch präsent, intoniert von den Solostimmen, aber seine Funktion ist nun radikal verändert, da er nur zwei kurze Momente von bezeichnender „Farbe“ liefert als Kontrast zu den *Tutti*-Anfängen der beiden Hälften des ersten Verses. Besonders bemerkenswert in dem vorliegenden *Magnificat* der *Selva morale* ist die Verwendung eines Refrains bei den Worten „fecit potentiam in brachio suo“ („Er vollbringt machtvolle Taten mit seinem Arm“), um die Bilder der Macht zu verstärken, die den folgenden Teil des Texts beherrschen („... und zerstreut alle, die in ihrem Herzen

hochmütig sind. Er stößt die Machthaber vom Thron.“). Hier ist der Dramatiker Monteverdi am Werk, nicht nur in seiner „psychologischen“ Handhabung des Textes, sondern auch in den musikalischen Mitteln, die er zu ihrer Mitteilung verwendet: So ist die Refrainpassage, die aus fünfzehn Takten erregter Repetition eines G-Dur-Akkords besteht, ein sinnfälliges Beispiel für den *stile concitato*.

Was die Gesamtform betrifft, gliedert sich das *Magnificat* in drei breite Abschnitte: „*Magnificat*“- „*Et misericordia*“, „*Fecit potentiam*“- „*Esurientes*“ und „*Suscepit Israel*“- „*Amen*“. Der erste Abschnitt wird beherrscht von *Tutti*-Chorklängen mit einer zentralen kontrastierenden Episode für zwei Soprane mit Violinbegleitung, die später mit den übrigen chorischen und instrumentalen Kräften dialogisiert. Im zweiten Abschnitt wird die oben genannte *Stile-concitato*-Passage benutzt, um jedes der drei aufeinanderfolgenden Duette für Soprane, Bässe und Tenöre einzuleiten. Mit Ausnahme des figurierten Tenorduetts im „*Gloria Patri*“ wird der Schlußabschnitt fast ganz von einer reichen Vielfalt homogener und kontrapunktischer chorischer und instrumentaler Texturen bestimmt.

Der Gebrauch des *stile concitato* ist einer von mehreren Punkten stilistischer Übereinstimmung zwischen einzelnen Werken der Sammlung, die nahezuzeigen scheinen, daß diese anlässlich eines besonderen Ereignisses entstanden ist. Wirkungsvoll ist diese Technik z.B. im ersten Satz des Psalms „*Dixit Dominus*“, um die krieglerische Bildlichkeit im dritten Vers zu unterstreichen. Monteverdi machte zum ersten Mal Gebrauch vom *stile concitato* in *Il combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda* im Jahre 1624, was darauf hindeutet, daß Psalm und *Magnificat* um diese Zeit entstanden sein könnten.

Eine weitere Gemeinsamkeit zwischen einzelnen Werken der Sammlung besteht in der Verwendung von Begleitensembles, die sich aus 2 Violinen und 3–4 Posaunen zusammensetzen. In den meisten Fällen sind die Posaunen nicht obligat und können auch von Streichinstrumenten (Violen da gamba oder da braccio) ausgeführt werden. Obwohl Monteverdi im Titel des *Magnificat* „quattro viole overo quattro Tromboni quali in accidente si ponno lasciare“ (vollständige Titelangabe im Kritischen Bericht), also Violen oder Posaunen verlangt, nennt der einzige Hinweis auf verwendete Instrumente im Notentext selbst, ein Vermerk im Basso-continuo-Stimm-buch, nur „tromboni“. Aus diesem könnte man schließen, daß Posaunen den Streichern vorzuziehen seien, und es gibt Passagen (z.B. T. 306–357), in denen sich die Verwendung der ersteren aus klanglichen Gründen geradezu anbietet. Wenn dennoch im Titel des *Magnificat* die Violen zuerst genannt werden, so vermutlich aus dem Grund, daß Streicher in der Regel leichter verfügbar waren als Bläser. Die tieferen Instrumentalstimmen können wie folgt besetzt werden:

Posaune I (Altposaune) oder Viola I oder Viola da gamba I
Posaune II (Tenorposaune) oder Viola II oder Viola da gamba II
Posaune III (Tenorposaune) oder Viola III (Violoncello) oder Viola da gamba III
Posaune IV (Baßposaune) oder Violoncello (II) oder Viola da gamba IV

Monteverdi bietet im Titel *Magnificat* auch die Möglichkeit an, auf Violen oder Posaunen ganz zu verzichten. Der Herausgeber rät von einer solchen Entscheidung ab, da das Werk damit viel von seinem Charakter einbüßen würde.

Durham, England, Juli 1993
Übersetzung: Inge Forst

David Blazey

Foreword

Monteverdi's *Selva morale et spirituale* (1641) is the only collection of his sacred music which reached the press during his years in Venice. It is a large compendium of remarkable stylistic and functional diversity, including spiritual madrigals for voices with and without violins, a *stile antico* Mass, *concertato* settings of sections of the Mass to be used as alternatives to the corresponding sections in the *stile antico* setting, large-scale psalm settings in both archaic and modern styles (the latter genre including settings with and without instruments), two *Magnificat* (the one, presented here, for eight voices with instruments, the other, published by Carus-Verlag under catalogue number CV 40.438, for four voices and continuo), hymns for solo voice with violins, and motets for various combinations of voices and instruments.

This diversity is indicative of the several different Venetian contexts for which Monteverdi provided sacred and other spiritually-orientated music: the distinctive liturgy of San Marco, where Monteverdi was employed as *maestro di cappella*, the smaller-scale undertakings of less magnificent Venetian ecclesiastical establishments, the *scuole*, and the domestic entertainments of the cultured aristocracy.

The breadth and scale of the magnificent many-voiced *concertato* psalm and *Magnificat* settings seems to suggest that these were intended for performance in San Marco, most probably on feast-days of extraordinary significance to the calendar of the ducal basilica. Several have lavish instrumental accompaniments of violins and trombones – scorings not unlike those of the 1610 Vespers. However, with the exception of a few psalms in a self-consciously archaic style, the dominant flavour of the *Selva morale* psalmody is altogether more modern. This is evident in many aspects, not least in the more tonally-conceived and cadentially-directed lines of the *concertato* writing.

Of considerable importance are the changes which Monteverdi has brought about in the formal organisation of his large-scale music. The *Magnificat* for eight voices and six instruments provides a good illustration. In the *Vespers* of 1610, the first *Magnificat* (also for voices and instruments) unfolds around an ever-present *cantus firmus* provided by the *Magnificat* tone. Each verse of the canticle is treated as an independent “number”, with the whole held together by the common thread of the *cantus firmus*. Thirty years later, the *Magnificat* tone is still present, intoned by solo voices, but now its function is radically altered, since it provides no more than two brief moments of referential “color”, as contrast to the *tutti* openings of the two halves of the first verse. Particularly worthy of note in the *Selva morale* setting is the use of a refrain, setting the words “fecit potentiam in brachio suo” (“he hath showed strength with his arm”), to reinforce the images of power which dominate the succeeding portion of the text (“he hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their hearts... He hath put down the mighty from their seat”). Monteverdi the dramatist is at work here, not only in his “psychological” manipulation of the text, but also in the musical means he employs to communicate it, since the refrain passage is a perfect example of *stile concitato*, consisting of fifteen bars of agitated reiteration of a G-major chord.

As far as its overall form is concerned, the *Selva morale Magnificat* falls into three broad sections: “*Magnificat*” – “*Et misericordia*”; “*Fecit potentiam*” – “*Esurientes*”; and “*Suscepit Israel*” – “*Amen*”. In the first section, the focus is predominantly on *tutti* choral sonorities, with a central contrasting episode for two sopranos with violin accompaniment, which later joins in dialogue with the remaining choral and instrumental forces. In the second major section, the *stile concitato* passage referred to above is used to introduce each of three successive duets, for sopranos, basses and tenors respectively. With the exception of the florid tenor duet in the “*Gloria Patri*”, the final section is devoted almost entirely to a rich variety of homophonic and contrapuntal choral and instrumental textures.

The use of *stile concitato* is one of several points of stylistic concordance between particular items in the collection which seem to suggest that together they may originally have been associated with a particular event. For example, this technique is very effectively employed in the first setting of the psalm “*Dixit Dominus*” to underline the bellicose imagery of the third verse. Monteverdi first made use of *stile concitato* in *Il combattimento di Tancredi e Clorinda* in 1624, which may well indicate that this was the approximate date of composition of both psalm and *Magnificat*.

A further point of contact between several items in the collection is the use of accompanying forces made up of a pair of violins and a trio or quartet of trombones (in most cases the latter parts are optional and also possible to perform on violas [da gamba or da braccio]). Although, with regard to the lower instrumental parts, Monteverdi specifies in the title of the *Magnificat* violas or trombones (“quattro viole overo quattro Tromboni quali in accidente si ponno lasciare”; see the Critical Report for the complete title), the only reference to these parts in a cue in the basso continuo part mentions *tromboni* rather than *viole*, which may indicate that the wind instruments were preferred – certainly there are passages where a contrast of timbre seems appropriate (see especially bars 306 – 357) and that *viole* were given priority in the listing of the instrumentation simply because they would have been more generally available.

For the lower instrumental parts the following instrumentation is suggested:

Trombone I (alto trombone) or Viola I or Viola da gamba I
Trombone II (tenor trombone) or Viola II or Viola da gamba II
Trombone III (tenor trombone) or Viola III (Violoncello) or Viola da gamba III
Trombone IV (bass trombone) or Violoncello (II) or Viola da gamba IV

In the title of the *Magnificat*, Monteverdi also suggests it may be performed without violas or trombones. However, the editor of the present edition advises against this decision because this will detract from the general timbre and character of the work.

For the critical report, see the German text.

Durham, England, July 1993

David Blazey

Magnificat a otto voci con sei istromenti

Claudio Monteverdi
1567–1643

5

Violino I
Violino II
Trombone I o
Viola I o
Viola da gamba I
Trombone II o
Viola II o
Viola da gamba II
Trombone III o
Viola III o
Viola da gamba III
Trombone IV o
Violoncello o
Viola da gamba IV

[Soprano]
Primo Choro
[Alto]
Primo Choro
[Tenore]
Primo Choro
[Basso]
Primo Choro
[Soprano]
Secondo Choro
[Alto]
Secondo Choro
[Tenore]
Secondo Choro
Bas

Ma-gni - fi - cat, ma-gni - fi
Ma-gni - fi - cat, cat,
Ma-gni - fi -
- fi - cat,
a - fi
a - fi - cat, ma-gni - fi - cat,
a - fi - cat, ma-gni - fi - cat,
Ma-gni - fi - cat, ma-gni - fi - cat, ma - gni - - fi -
Ma-gni - fi - cat, ma-gni - fi - cat,
Tutti

[Basso Continuo]

Aufführungsdauer / Duration: ca. 13 min.

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Herausgeber: David Blazey
Generalbassaussetzung: Paul Horn

8

ma - gni - fi-cat a - ni-ma me - a, ma - gni - fi-cat, ma - gni -

ma - gni - fi-cat a - ni-ma me - a, ma - gni - fi-cat na me -

ma - gni - fi-cat a - ni - ma me - a, ma fi a - ni-ma me -

ma - gni - fi-cat a - ni-ma r gni - fi-cat a - ni-ma me -

ma - gni - fi-cat a - ni-ma me -

ni-ma me - a, ma - gni - fi-cat a - ni-ma me -

cat, a-cat a - ni-ma me - a, ma - gni - fi-cat a - ni-ma me -

a - gni - fi-cat a - ni-ma me - a, ma - gni - fi-c

#

Ausgabequalität gegenüber Original evtl. gemindert • Evaluation Copy - Quality may be reduced • Carus-Verlag

Et ex - ul - ta - vit, et ex - ul - ta - vit,

Et ex - ul - ta - vit, et ex - ul - ta - vit,

Et ex - ul - ta - vit, et ex - ul - ta - v'

Et ex - ul - ta - vit, et ex - u'

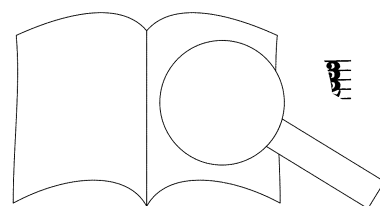
Et ex - ul - ta - vit, tr

Et ex - ul - ta - vit, et ex - ul - ta - vit,

Et ex - ul - ta - vit, et ex - ul - ta - vit,

et ex - ul - ta - vit,

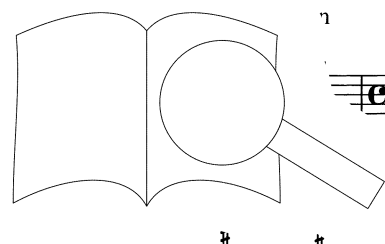
Et ex - ul - ta - vit, et ex - ul - ta - vit,



ex - ul - ta - vit spi - ri - tus, ex - ul - ta - vit spi - ri - tus me - us in

ex - ul - ta - vit spi - ri - tus, ex - ul - ta - vit spi - ri - tus me - us in

ex - ul - ta - vit spi - ri - tus, ex - ul - ta - vit spi - ri - tus me - us in



38

38

De - - o sa - lu - ta - ri me -

De - - o sa - - lu - ta -

De - - o sa - - lu -

De - - o sa - me - o. Qui - a,

De - - o ta - ri me - o. Qui - a,

De - lu - ta - ri me - o. Qui - a,

De - lu - ta - ri me - - o. Qui - a,

sa - - lu - ta - ri me -

47 Violino I

Violino II

47 Soprano I solo

qui - a re - spe - xit, re - spe - xit, _____

Soprano II solo

qui - a re - spe - xit, re - spe - xit, _____

47 A 2 voci & due violini

b

b

55

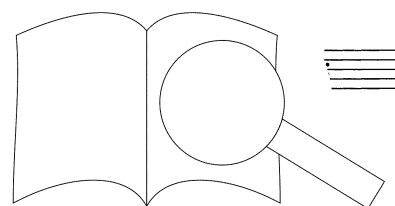
55

qui - a . . . ta - tem, _____

hu - mi - li - ta - tem, _____

b

b



63

63

hu - mi - li - ta - tem an - cil - lae su - -

hu - mi - li - ta - tem an - cil - lae

63

71

71

ae: ec - ce, ec - ce e - nim ex hoc be -

ec - ce, ec - ce be -

79 *Soprano I solo*

a - tam me di - - cent,

be - a - tam me d'

be -

Alto I

be - a - tam, be - a - tam,

- tam, be - a - tam,

Tenore I

be - a - tam, be - a -

be - a - tam, be - a - tam,

Basso I

be - a - tam, be -

be - a - tam, be - a - tam,

Soprano II solo

a - tam me di - - cent,

be - a - tam me di - - cent,

be -

Alto II

- a - tam,

be - a - tam, be - a - tam,

Tenore II

a - tam, be - a - tam,

be - a - tam, be - a - tam,

be - a - tam, be - a - tam,

tam,

Tutti

a 3.

87

87

a - tam me di - cent, be - a - tam me di - cent o - mnes.

be - a - tam, be - a - tam.

be - a - tam, be - a - tam.

be - a - tam, be - a - tam

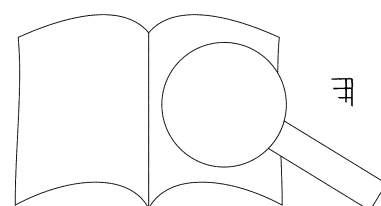
a - tam me di - cent, di - cent o - mnes ge - ne - ra - ti - o - nes.

be

- tam.

tam, be - a - tam.

a 3.



Qui - - a _____ fe - cit - - a - - cit

Qui - - a, _____ - - a

Qui - - a fe - cit mi - - a

Qui - - a, _____ qui - - - a

Qui - - a _____ mi - hi ma - gna, fe - cit mi - hi

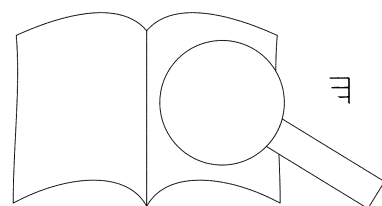
Qui - - - - - qui - - - a

Qui - - - - - qui - - - a

qui - - - a

mi - hi ma - gna, qui - a fe - cit qui
 fe - cit mi - hi ma - gna, fe - cit qui po -
 — fe - cit mi - hi ma - gna qui
 — fe - cit mi qui

ma - gna, fe - cit mi - hi ma - gna qui
 — fe - cit mi - hi ma - gna
 fe - cit mi - hi ma - gna qui po -
 mi - hi ma - gna, fe - cit mi



114

Musical score for measures 114-118. The vocal line is in G major, and the piano accompaniment is in G major. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

114

Musical score for measures 114-118, featuring a vocal line and a piano accompaniment with Latin lyrics. The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The key signature has one sharp (F#).

po - - tens est: et san-ctum no - jus.

- - - tens est: et san - ctum - - jus.

po - tens est: et - - - men e - jus.

po - - tens est: et s - - - men e - - jus.

po - - tens ct ctum no - men e - - jus.

qui no - - ctum, et - - san - ctum no - men e - jus.

et san-ctum no - men e - - jus.

ns est: et san-ctum no - men jus.

124 *Alto I*

Tenore I

Basso I

8 Et mi - se - ri - cor - di - a e - jus a pro - ge - ni - e in pro - ge - ni - es.

A pro - ge - ni - e in pro - ge - ni - es.

124 *Solo*

130

8 Et mi - se - ri jus, et

Et mi -

es ti - men - ti - bus e -

Et mi - se - ri - cor - di - a

in pro - ge - ni - es,

Et - cor - di - a e - jus a pro - ge - ni - e

Musical score for piano and organ, measures 136-141. The piano part is in treble clef, and the organ part is in bass clef. The organ part has a 16/8 time signature.

Vocal score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and piano accompaniment, measures 136-141. The lyrics are in Latin.

mi - se - ri - cor - di - a e - jus a pro - ge - ni - e

se - ri - cor - di - a e - jus

et mi - se

e - jus, et

mi - se - ri - cor - di - a

Vocal score for three voices (Soprano, Alto, Tenor) and piano accompaniment, measures 142-147. The lyrics are in Latin.

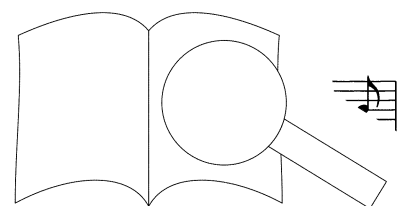
e - jus a

se - ni - es, a pro -

a pro - ge - ni - e in pro - ge - ni -

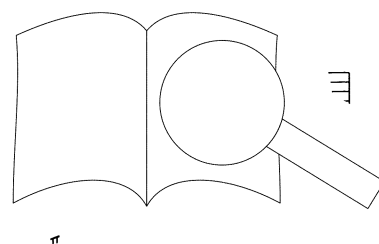
et mi -

mi - se - ri - cor - di - a e - jus



a pro-ge - ni-e in pro-ge-ni-es, et mi - se - ri - e - jus
es, et i - di - a e -
mi - se - ri - cor - di - a e - jus in pro-ge - ni-es
e - jus, et mi - se - ri pro - ge - ni-e in pro-ge - ni-

ge - ni-e in pro-ge - ni et mi - se - ri - cor - di - a
es, a pro-ge - ni-e in pro-ge -
se - jus a pro-ge - ni-e in pro-ge - ni-es
a pro-ge - ni-e in



150

150

a pro-ge - ni - e in pro-ge - ni-es ti - men - ti - bus e - - um.

- jus a pro - ge - ni - e in pro-ge - ni-es ti - men - ti - bus e - - um.

ti - men - ti - bus e - - um, e - - um.

es ti - men - ti - bus e - - um.

e - jus a pro-ge-ni - es ti-men - ti-bus e - - um.

- ni - es ti e - um, ti - men - ti - bus e - - um.

ti - bus e - um, ti - men - ti - bus e - - um.

men - ti - bus e - um, ti - men - ti - bus e - - um.

Fe - cit po-ten-ti-am, fe - cit, fe - cit, fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o,

Fe - cit po-ten-ti-am, fe - cit, fe - cit, te in bra - chi-o,

Fe - cit po-ten-ti-am, fe - cit, fe - cit, - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o,

Fe - cit po-ten-ti-am, fe - cit, fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o,

Fe - cit po-ten-ti-am, fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o,

Fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o,

Fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o,

fe - cit, fe - cit, fe - cit po

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am i - chi-o su - o.

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

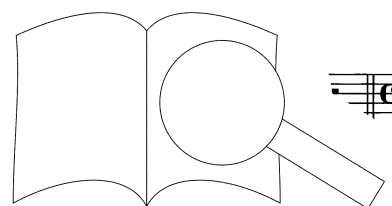
fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

am, fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

en - ti-am, fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-



171 *Soprano I solo*



Soprano II solo



171 a 2. Soprani



176



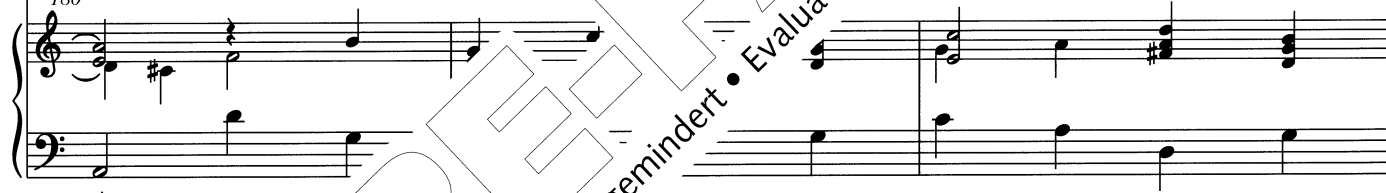
176



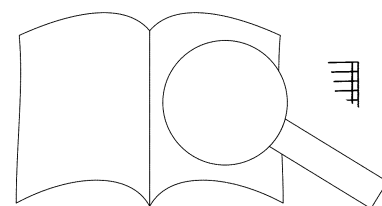
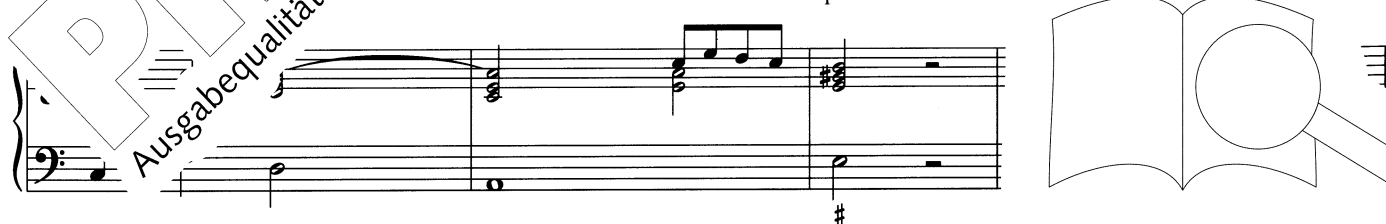
180



180



183



[illegible]

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am, fe - cit po - ten - ti-ar -

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

fe - cit -

fe - cit po - ten - ti-ar - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o,

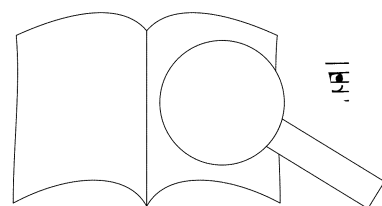
en am in bra - chi-o, in bra - chi-o su - o.

fe -

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

- ti-am, fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o, in



203 *Basso I solo*

fe - cit po-ten - ti - am in bra - chi-o su - o: de - po - su-it po-

Basso II solo

fe - cit po-ten - ti - am in bra - chi-o su - o: de - po - su-it po-ten - tes de se - de,

203 *a 2 Bassi*

208

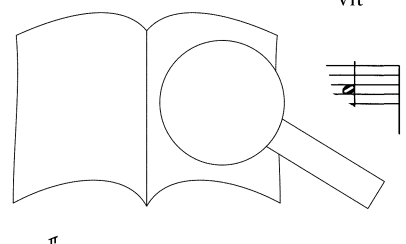
ten - tes de se - de, de - po - su-it po - ten - tes
de - po - su-it po-ten - tes, de - po - su-it po

208

213 *Violino I*

213

et e - nu - mi - les, et ex - al - ta - vit
- vit hu - mi - les, vit



220

220

hu - mi - les, et ex - al - ta - vit, ex-al - ta - vit, et ex - al -

hu - mi - les, et ex - al - ta - vit, ex-al - ta - vit,

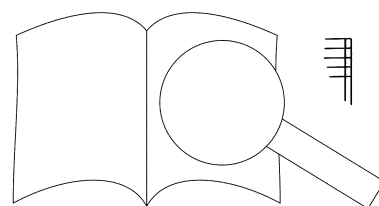
220

227

227

ta - vit, ex - al - ta - vit hu - mi - les.

vit, ex - al - ta - vit, ex - al - ta - vit hu mi les.



[illegible]

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in b - a su - o.

fe - ci' - ra - chi-o su - o,

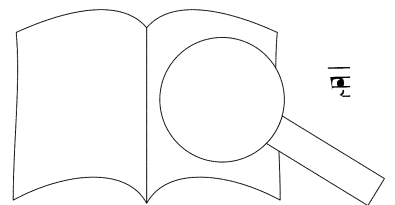
fe - cit po - ten - ti-a' - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

fe - cit po fe po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o.

- ti-am, fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o su - o,

fe - cit po - ten - ti-am in bra - chi-o, in



248 *Tenore I solo*

fe - cit po - ten - ti - am in bra - chi - o su - - - o:

Tenore II solo

fe - cit po - ten - ti - am in bra - chi - o su - - - o: e - su - ri - en - tes, —

248 a 2. Tenori

252

e -

— e - su - ri - en - tes, — e - su - ri - en - tes im - ple - vit bo -

252

256

— e - su - ri - en - tes, — e - su - ri - er. - nis, e - su - ri - en - tes, —

256

e - su - ri - en - tes,

260

an - ple - - vit bo - - - nis:

- tes im - ple - - vit bo

et

264

et di - vi - tes di - mi - sit in - a - nes,

di - vi - tes di - mi - sit in - a - nes, et di - vi - tes, et

264

269

et di - vi - tes, et di - vi - tes,

di - vi - tes di - mi - sit in - a - nes,

269

274

et di - vi - tes di -

di - vi - tes, et di - vi - tes

274

278

di -

di -

278

Su - sce - pit, su-sce-pit I - sra - el, su-sce - pit I - um,
 Su - sce - pit, su-sce - pit I un um, su-sce - pit
 Su - sce - pit, su-sce - rum su - um, su-sce -
 Su - sce - pit I - sra - el pu - e-rum su-sce - pit I - sra - el, su-sce -
 Su - sce - pit, su-sce-pit pu - su - um, su-sce - pit I - sra - el pu - e-rum
 Su - sce - pit, su-sce - pit I - sra - el pu - e-rum su - um,
 pu - e-rum su - um, su-sce - pit, su-sce - pit I - sra - el pu - e-rum
 su-sce - pit I - e-rum

it.
 p

Musical score for piano and organ, measures 287-290. The piano part is in treble and bass clefs. The organ part is in three staves (treble, middle, and bass).

Musical score for piano and organ with German lyrics, measures 287-290. The piano part is in treble and bass clefs. The organ part is in three staves (treble, middle, and bass).

su - sce - pit I - sra - el pu - e - rum su - um, pu
I - sra - el, su - sce - pit I - sra - el pu - ru - - um,
pit, su - sce - pit I - sra - el pu - e - rum u. - rum su - - um,
pit, su - sce - pit I „ pu - e - rum su - - um,
su - um, su - sce pu - e - rum, pu - e - rum su - - um,
su - sce - pit I e - rum su - um, pu - e - rum su - - um,
su - I - sra - el pu - e - rum, pu - e - rum su - - um,
pit I - sra - el pu -

291 *Soprano I*



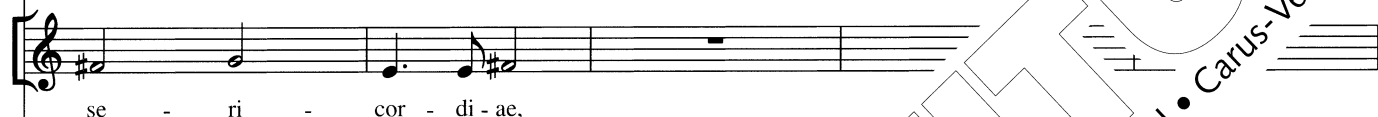
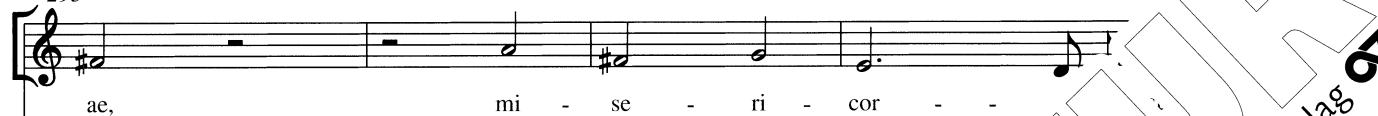
Soprano II



291



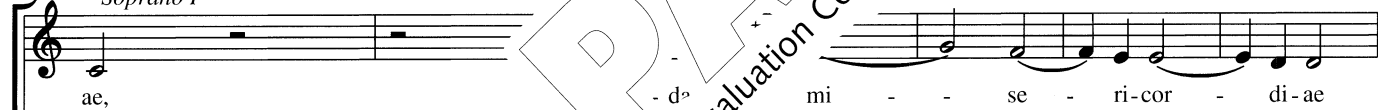
295



295



300 *Soprano I*



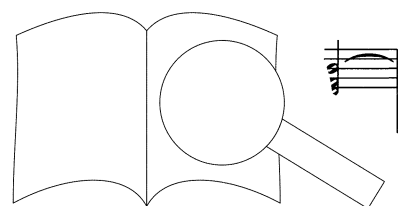
Tenore I



Soprano II



T.

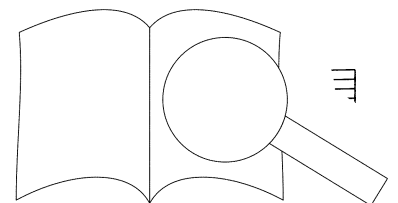


Musical score for measures 306-309. The piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass staff. The vocal line is in a single staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The lyrics are: su - ae, re - cor - da - tus, u est ad pa - tres no - stros.

Musical score for measures 306-309. The piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass staff. The vocal line is in a single staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The lyrics are: su - ae, re - cor - da - tus, u est ad pa - tres no - stros.

Musical score for measures 306-309. The piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass staff. The vocal line is in a single staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The lyrics are: su - ae, da - tus sic - ut lo - cu - tus est ad pa -

Musical score for measures 306-309. The piano accompaniment consists of a treble and bass staff. The vocal line is in a single staff. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The lyrics are: da - tus sic - ut lo - cu - tus est ad pa -



310

Musical score for measures 310-313. The score is written for piano and includes multiple staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score shows a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

310

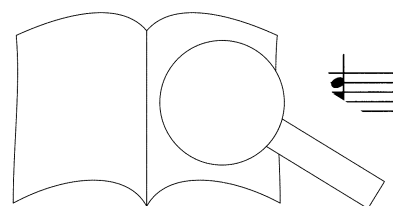
Musical score for measures 310-313. The score is written for voice and includes a vocal line with lyrics. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The lyrics are: re - cor - da - tus, A - bra - ham,

re - cor - da - tus,

A - bra - ham,

Musical score for measures 310-313. The score is written for piano and includes multiple staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score shows a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.

Musical score for measures 310-313. The score is written for piano and includes multiple staves. The key signature has one sharp (F#). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score shows a complex rhythmic pattern with many sixteenth and thirty-second notes.



314

Musical score for measures 314-317. The score includes a piano introduction with a treble and bass staff and three pairs of strings in 12/8 time. The melody is in G major, with a key signature of one sharp (F#).

314

Vocal score for measures 314-317. The score includes a soprano, alto, and bass part with German lyrics. The lyrics are: "mi - - se - ri - re - cor - da - tus, mi - ri - cor - re - cor - mi - - se - ri - cor - di - tus mi - - se - ri - -".

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re - cor - da - tus, sic - ut lo - cu

re - cor - da - tus est,

di - ae su re - cor - da - tus,

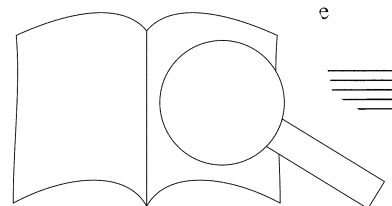
da - tus, sic - ut lo - cu - tus mi - - - se - - -

se - ri - -

ae,

di - ae su - - - ae,

mi - - - se - - - ri e



322

322

re - cor - da - tus

mi - se - ri

sic - ut lo - cu - tus est,

- ri - cor - di -

su -

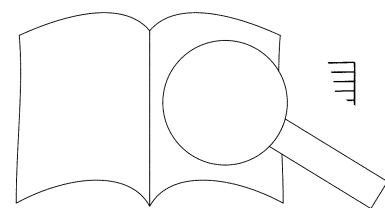
re - cor

ae

ae,

sic - ut lo -

se - ri - cor - di - ae



326

326

est,

ae,

sic - ut lo - cu - tus,

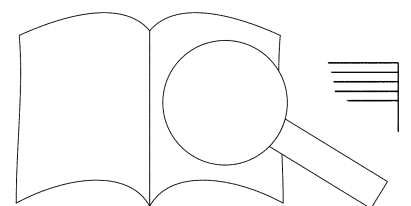
ae, sic - ut lo - cu - tus est ad pa-

s A - bra - ham,

sic - ut lo -

re - cor - da - tus,

cu - stros, ad pa-tres no - stros A - bra - ham,



Musical score for measures 330-333. The score consists of six staves. The first two staves are for the right hand (treble clef), and the last four staves are for the left hand (bass clef). The music is in a common time signature. The melody is primarily in the right hand, with some accompaniment in the left hand.

Musical score for measures 330-333. The score consists of six staves. The first two staves are for the right hand (treble clef), and the last four staves are for the left hand (bass clef). The music is in a common time signature. The melody is primarily in the right hand, with some accompaniment in the left hand.

sic - ut lo - cu - tus est ad pa - tres no -

re - cor -

re - cor -

re - cor -

re - cor - da - tus,

re - cor - da - tus

Musical score for measures 330-333. The score consists of six staves. The first two staves are for the right hand (treble clef), and the last four staves are for the left hand (bass clef). The music is in a common time signature. The melody is primarily in the right hand, with some accompaniment in the left hand.

cu - tus est

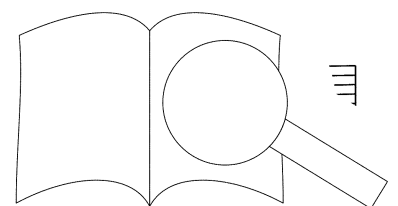
ad pa - tres no - stros A - bra - ham, re - cor - da - tus, re - cor -

re - cor -

ad pa - tres no - stros A - bra - ham, re - cor - da - tus

re - cor -

re - c



334

334

da - tus,

re - cor - da - tus, mi - - ri -

ri - - cor - di - ae

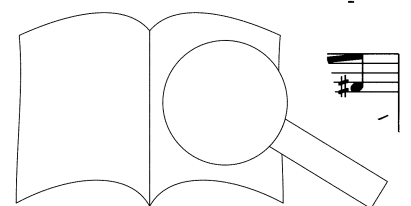
da - tus,

da - t. m

se - - ri - cor - di - ae

cor - di - ae su - ae,

mi - -



Musical score for measures 342-345, featuring piano accompaniment with treble and bass staves.

Musical score for measures 342-345, featuring vocal parts with German lyrics and piano accompaniment.

ad pa-tres no - stros A - bra-ham, sic-ut lo - cu - tus es⁺ es⁺ ad pa-tres

sic-ut lo - cu - tus est a⁺ ad pa-tres no - stros,

no - - stros A - bra-ham, sic-u⁺ ad pa-tres no - stros,

est ad pa-tres no - - stros,

est ad pa-tres no - - stros, ad pa-tres no - stros,

-u - tus est ad pa-tres no - - stros, ad pa-tres no - stros,

sic-ut lo - cu - tus est ad pa-tres no - - stros, ad pa-tres

sic-ut lo - cu - tus est ad pa-tres no

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Musical score for measures 346-349. The piano part consists of two staves. The vocal part consists of three staves in G major. The lyrics are: no - stros, A - bra - ham et se - cu -

Musical score for measures 346-350. The piano part consists of two staves. The vocal part consists of three staves in G major. The lyrics are: no - stros, A - bra - ham et se - cu -
A - bra - ham et se - mi - ni e - jus in sae - cu -
A - bra - ham et se - mi - ni la, et
A - bra - ham et sae - cu - la, et
A - bra - ham et - jus in sae - cu - la, et
no - et se - mi - ni e - jus in sae - cu -
- ham et se - mi -

350

350

la, et se - mi - ni, et

la, et se - mi - ni, et

et se - mi - ni e - jus in sae - ni, et se - mi - ni

se - mi - ni, se - mi - ni, et se - mi - ni

se - mi - ni, et se - mi - ni, et se - mi - ni

se - mi - ni, et se - mi - ni, et

et se - mi - ni, et se - mi - ni, et

et se - mi - ni,

se - mi - ni e - jus in sae - cu -

se - mi - ni e - jus in la.

e - - - jus in cu - la.

e - - - jus - - - cu - la.

e - jus ae - - - cu - - - la.

se - mi - jus in sae - - - cu - la.

se - - - jus in sae - - - cu - la.

e - jus in sae - - -

358 Tenore I solo

358 Tenore II solo

Glo - - - - - ri - a Pa -

358 a 2. Tenori

363

Glo - - - - -

tri,

363

368

- - - - - ri - a et Fi -

Glo - - - - -

368

373

- - - - - ri-a et Spi-ri-tu-i San - cto.

- - - - - ri-a et

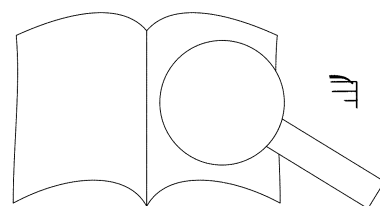
373

379

379

prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et

pi-o, et nunc, et sem - per,



Sic - ut e - rat, - rat, sic - ut

Sic - ut e - rat, sic - ut e - rat, sic - ut

sem - per, sic - ut e - rat, sic - ut e - rat et sem - per, sic - ut

Sic - ut e - rat, sic - ut e - rat,

Sic - ut e - rat, sic - ut e - rat, sic - ut

Sic - ut e e - rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et sem - per,

- rat, sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc, et sem - per,

Sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi-o, et nunc

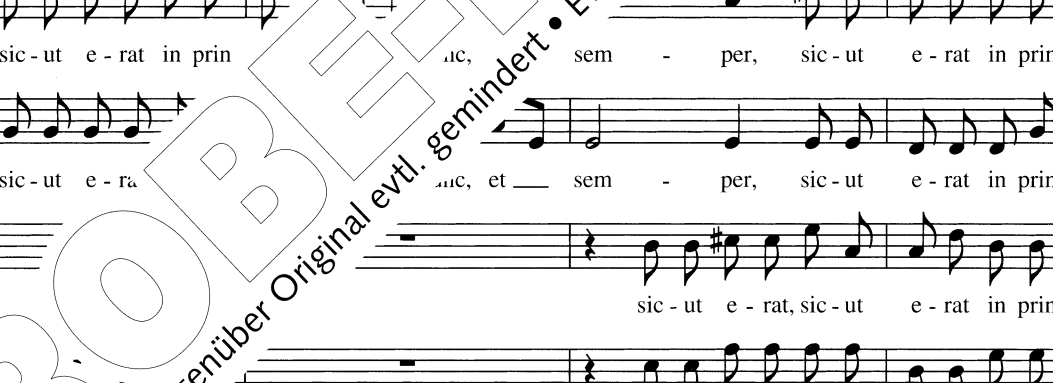
387

e - rat, sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi - o, et nunc, et sem - per,

e - rat, sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi - o, et nunc, et sem

e - rat,

sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi - o, et nunc, et sem



 e - rat, sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi - o,

 sic - ut e - ra - t, et sem - per, sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi - o,

 sic - ut e - rat, sic - ut e - rat in prin - ci - pi - o,

 sic - ut e - rat, sic -

Ausgabequalität

A musical score for a piece titled 'Ausgabequalität'. The score is written for two staves, likely representing a piano and a voice or another instrument. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and accidentals. The score is presented in a clean, professional layout with a white background and black musical notation.

sem - per, et in sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo - - -

sem - per, et in sae - cu - la sae - - - men.

sem - per, et in sae - cu - - - A - - - men.

lo - rum, sae - - - cu rum. A - - - men.

sae - cu - la sae - cu - lo rum. A - - - men.

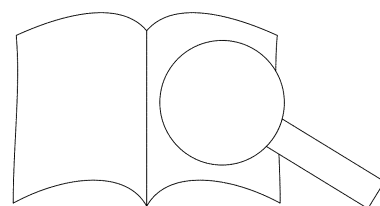
sae - cu - rum. A - - - men.

sem - - - sae - cu - lo - - - rum. A - - - men.

sae - - - cu - lo - - - rum

36	A I	Takt fehlt
36	T I	Takt fehlt
36, 37	Va I	Rhythmus dieser beiden Takte vertauscht
40, 41	T II	Textsilben <i>lu-</i> und <i>ta-</i> jeweils eine Note früher
45, 46	T II	Takte fehlen
60	VI I	4: e''
89	S I	1, 2: Brevis mit Punkt
139	Bc	1: <i>gis</i>
142	VI I	4: c'' ohne Vorzeichen
202	Va IV	1: zwei Ganze Noten
203	Bc	Beischrift <i>a 2 Bassi</i> [das Folgende durchgestrichen] & 2 <i>Violini</i>
235	T II	2: <i>g</i>
273	T I	Takt fehlt
288	S I	5–6 fehlen
288	T I	5–6 fehlen
289	T I	2: <i>h</i>
320	Bc	2: Bezifferung #
322	B I	2: <i>c</i>
325	S II	Halbepause zuviel
325–331	VI I	nur sechs Takte Pause
327–331	A I	nur vier Takte Pause
330	Bc	3: <i>cis'</i>
330, 331	Va IV	nur ein Takt Pause
335–339	VI II	nur vier Takte Pause
343	B I	4: <i>fis</i>
343	Va IV	3: <i>cis</i>
344	Bc	7: <i>c</i>
347	Va I	1: zwei Viertelnoten e' zuviel
348	Bc	1: Bezifferung #
352	S II:	Halbe Pause zuviel
352	S II	3: <i>d''</i>
354	Va I:	vor 1: Halbe Note e' zuviel
420		in allen Stimmen Longa

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The following performance material is available for this work:
full score and organ part (Carus 40.437), choral score (Carus 40.437/05),
complete orchestral material (Carus 40.437/19).

